

CORNIA



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 30, 1928

- THE AMERICAN LEGION AND LABOR  
DEPEND ON TRADE UNIONS
- HOW TO KEEP RECORDS
- LEADING PROBLEMS FOR WORKERS
- LABOR'S PARLIAMENT CONVENES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## THE LABOR CLARION

### IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Carpenters No. 453—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.  
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 100 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

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## THE AMERICAN LEGION AND LABOR

Address of Paul V. McNutt, National Commander of The American Legion, at the Convention of The American Federation of Labor the Forenoon of November 20, 1928.

"The American Legion's chief concern in the proposed Universal Draft legislation is to have the fundamental principles of 'equal service from all and special privilege to none' enacted into the basic law of our land."

This statement was made by Paul V. McNutt, National Commander of The American Legion in an address before the Convention of The American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles.

"The proposed measure does not go into detail as to the various provisions for carrying out such a law. Those will have to be worked out carefully after the fundamental principles are accepted," he said.

"What the Legion is now seeking to do is to obtain an agreement between the various elements involved."

The address in full follows:

"Since the early days of The American Legion, the Legion and The American Federation of Labor have exchanged representation on the programs of their national conventions. That custom began under the administration of that friend of every American man, woman and child—that grand old man of union labor, Samuel Gompers.

"It was in this city in 1922 that he declared before the Legion convention, that:

"If there be two organizations in all America upon which its manhood, its womanhood, depends the future safety of the Republic of the United States, it is The American Legion and The American Federation of Labor."

"The policy of exchanging representation between our two organizations has been maintained since that time. Recently the Legion had as one of its guests and speakers, your president, William Green. No other address before our national convention in San Antonio was listened to with more attention, nor with more approval, than was his.

"His words of friendship were alive with the spirit of co-operation in many of our endeavors, which he found of mutual interest to Legion and Labor. His address was placed in printed form in the hands of every delegate before the many thousands left San Antonio for home. Today his address is a part of our official records of convention action and policies. It is in the files of the Legion in every State and most posts. It will remain an important part of Legion records for reference. It binds the friendship of our two organizations and likewise encourages our stand on many things. It enumerates the ideals and purposes we have in common.

"In it President Green emphasized the hope and intention of continuing the custom of promoting a better understanding between us. He told us how friendship can be further advanced through such understanding, and recognition of our common purposes.

"I wish now to subscribe with all my heart to that thought. I know I am expressing the sincere feeling of every Legionnaire. There are thousands of them who are members of your movement.

"There is a splendid reason underlying this policy of the two organizations to seek stronger friendship and closer co-operation.

"The Legion and your movement stand foursquare in recognizing the danger to American standards, American liberty, and American life, itself, from the ultra-pacifist and the communist. The ultimate end of their endeavors would be the same—the destruction of our government, no matter how sincere in their beliefs they may be.

"Labor and the Legion were linked together with this problem in the first year of the Legion's existence.

"At that time, the Legion was only a project with unproven possibilities. The radical clique, boring from within the ranks of the Legion, began to poison the minds of veterans.

"They spread the falsehood that the Legion was the minion of capitalism, a 'scab' promoting machine. They twisted the stand of the Legion against the destructive communist as being a stand against Labor. It was as much a libel against the American Federation of Labor as it was against the Legion. The Legion had rejected at the St. Louis caucus in thunderous acclamation any and all overtures of the radical group—represented there chiefly by the I. W. W's.

"At that time Bolshevism had not become an abandoned theory. It was sweeping the world. Russia was working for a worldwide uprising. Mob war had been declared against every other government. Unemployment stalked Central Europe, Italy and England. America was attempting to assimilate four million returned soldiers, sailors and marines into civilian life again. The murmur of the radicals was becoming a roar. As yet no organization had challenged their progress.

"Then the Legion spoke.

"At the Legion's side was The American Federation of Labor, true and loyal to the United States government; true and loyal to Labor's decree adopted time and again in its convention.

"The threatening wave of misunderstanding was dissipated to the four winds. The charge that the Legion was the minion of capitalism was lashed to the mast of the radicals where it belonged—the enemies of both the Legion and Labor. It was proven so untrue that it is never heard any more. It never will be heard so long as we seek an understanding of each other's activities.

"The only point on which the Legion and Labor are rivals is in their patriotic fervor. There are a few irresponsible members in all organizations who do not reflect the true sentiments of the bodies for which they purport to speak. Some times they take it upon themselves to stir up antagonism when there should be nothing but co-operation and friendship. They easily fall the victims of a more sinister group—the revolutionists.

"Our custom of visiting each other's conventions will preclude acts of irresponsibilities. Isolated acts of groups who are disloyal to the principles and policies adopted by our national bodies are given undue attention when the enemy throws the spotlight of publicity on them.

"Individual publicity is the very breadth of life to the radical. Without it he withers away and dies. Under the protection of the very government he seeks to overthrow he makes license of our traditional American free speech. Controversy is as bread and meat to him. He thrives on public quarrels and public attention. He reminds me of a story. It is the story of the ill-bred neighbor boy.

"This neighbor boy would run in and out of the house next door whenever company called, much to the annoyance of all. When threatened with a spanking by the lady of the house, the boy said: 'Well, I'd rather be spanked than ignored.'

"The Legion has spanked the radical ever since the day he entered our country. And every spank has left a blister until now he finds it difficult to remain in one position. He changes his tactics overnight. He is beginning a campaign of poisoning the minds of our children for future use. The Legion will continue the spanking until the radical grows up and learns how to behave in a land of happy homes and peace-loving people.

"The Legion and Labor are placing shackles on the radical when we do as we are now doing—seeking a thorough knowledge of the purposes in each of our endeavors.

"I see in that co-operation more than friendship, which it justifies a thousand fold. I see in the future the Legion and Labor standing hand in hand when sinister issues threaten our national life. No problem will be too great for proper solution if that is done by us. The solution could not go wrong. Behind the movements of Legion and Labor is the fundamental love and loyalty for our country.

"Coincident with the Legion's Americanism is a similar motive of the American Federation of Labor. That motive is 'the development of a citizenship here that fully comprehends and appreciates the value of our American form of government, and the service of American institutions.'

"Upholding the determination of the war veterans comprising the Legion that our national security shall not be destroyed, is Labor's endorsement and support of the citizens military training camps of our country.

"Labor sees 'in the advantages and opportunities of those camps, a method through which a reasonable defensive program here in America can be worked out.'

"The whole Legion program, I am sincerely convinced, is worthy of the endorsement of every man and woman in America.

"It is a part of the program for this year to enlarge and improve our emergency relief organization.

"The Americanism Commission of The American Legion is also extending in all possible ways the necessary knowledge and instruction for adequate protection and preservation of natural resources.

"It is also a part of the Americanism program to detect and vigorously oppose all subversive movements. We have come to the point where we

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must have a positive, a powerful positive education of all America in the necessity of an adequate knowledge of the American government and of the ideals and traditions upon which it is founded. Nothing is wrong with American institutions. The fault is with our people who must labor tirelessly to protect them.

"Another very important part of The American Legion's program is to educate our people concerning peace and preparedness. Two of the fundamental purposes of The American Legion, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution, are to make right the master of might, and to promote peace and good will on earth. Thus, at its inception, The American Legion committed itself to a program which pointed toward the achievement of permanent international peace.

"In formulating its program The American Legion has recognized certain fundamental premises. These are:

"A permanent peace must be a peace with honor and security.

"A permanent peace must be based on justice to all peoples.

"A better method than war must be found for settling international disputes. Such a method must be practical and must be accepted by all nations. Until such a method is found and accepted, this nation must provide an adequate national defense based upon equal service from all and special profit for none.

"The program of The American Legion expresses a will for peace and recognizes the inherent right of self-defense. American ideals and institutions must be preserved. They are the hope of the civilized world. The nation has expressed its will for peace and has assumed a place of leadership. It must not be destroyed. It must not be rendered helpless. It must be preserved and strengthened in order to achieve its high purpose.

"We of the Legion who have experienced the horrors of unpreparedness in war, have in our hearts but one reason for demanding an adequate protection of our country. That reason is peace. We wish the continuance of American liberty that was won for us by our forebears in the Revolutionary war. We are willing to die for that liberty. Better still, we are willing to work for its continuance in peace time.

"The greatest danger to it is for the American people to refuse, through apathy, to believe another war might come if our defenses are discarded.

"War and greed go hand in hand. One breeds the other. Aggression has been the cause of war since the beginning of time. Greed springs to the fore as war clouds gather. The profiteer girds up his loins—not to fight, but to gather in the dollars that a desperate people will waste in their haste to overcome a lack of defense.

"The Legion is convinced the greatest insurance for permanent peace is the taking of profit out of war. We believe the united strength of our nation, instantly ready to defend our homes and our institutions, will prevent any other people, or group of peoples, from ever giving us cause to use that strength. We have the word of high German officials that if we had been prepared to fight, Germany would not have forced us into the World War. Half our dead in the war were laid on the altar of unpreparedness.

"The two fundamental principals of 'equal service from all and special privilege to none' are provided in the so-called Universal Draft bill the Legion hopes to see enacted into the basic law of our land.

"The proposed measure does not go into detail as to the various provisions for carrying out such a law. Those will have to be worked out carefully after the fundamental principles are accepted.

"What the Legion is now seeking to do is to

obtain an agreement between the various elements involved.

"Much misleading misinformation has been given this proposed legislation.

"One of the objections has been the fear that Labor would be drafted. This is not true. The day of slavery is past and no attempt ever will be made to resurrect it. It cannot be resurrected under the American constitution.

"As a general explanation of the law proposed, it would place our country the instant war is declared, in much the same position that we were in at the end of the World War, so far as government machinery is concerned. Months of valuable time were lost in 1917 while enacting the very legislation we now seek to secure while we are at peace. Thousands of American dead bear mute testimony to the fallacy of unpreparedness in every war we've ever had. None of the legislation that created the bureaus of the World War now remain on the statute books.

"The universal draft enunciates in brief form the basic principles that profiteering would be impossible and that every one would be subject to service in accordance with his ability, physical condition and otherwise, and the needs of the government.

"The loopholes of the draft dodgers would be stopped. The rich man's son and the son of the working man would stand on an equal footing. At the close of the World War a new millionaire's mansion could be checked against every white cross and star on the battlefields.

"The proposed law deals only with basic principles. The Legion's chief concern is to see those fundamental principles enacted into law. Under such a law a fair, equal service for all in time of war would be worked out under executive order. It would be the duty of the president, through bureaus and other governmental agencies, to set in motion the machinery that would control the resources of our nation in time of war, only. This has been done in war time, and must be done in many resources, any way. Foodstuffs were commandeered in the Civil War. Factories were taken over, at great expense it is true, in the World War.

"Prices, under the proposed law, would be fixed as of a period before the emergency affected the prices. Profiteering under such conditions would be impossible. The man power of our nation would be subject to immediate service. Months would be saved and victory quickly established.

"One objection of the uninformed is that it would give the President too much power. If we cannot trust our commander-in-chief in time of a great national crisis, then in the name of God who can we trust—the enemy?

"I have not the slightest doubt that such legislation would be passed by the very session of Congress that declares war in the future—if it is not passed beforehand. With world conditions as they are today; with the improvements in the equipment for war; the advance of the airplane and airships—such legislation would have to be the first step we could take to meet a modern invader.

"With a delay in getting started, the result would be in serious question, as it was for a time in the last war, due to our unpreparedness.

"Never before has the Legion been more sure it is right than in advocating this legislation. In the last year the Legion has carried on an educational campaign throughout the length and breadth of our land, explaining the need of this insurance for permanent peace.

"We feel it is thoroughly supported by all sincere advocates of peace who understand it. In our stand for its enactment the Legion wants the support of every laboring man. We believe it to be a fairer, squarer deal for your son if another

# SUCCESS

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war comes than our dead and wounded comrades got in the World War.

"Shoulder to shoulder, Labor and the Legion can do this service together for our country; a service for all; creating an equal responsibility in citizenship; eliminating the slacker; eliminating privilege, profit and plunder when the emergency arises."

#### BY THE WAY.

Steam seems to have gone into a deadly clinch with gasoline. Motor busses and motor trucks are a more serious competitor of the railroads than had been anticipated at any time in the past. In 1917 Class I railroads hauled 53,768,625 tons of less than carload freight; in 1927, 38,425,225 tons. Yet the 15,000,000 tons do not make a full measure of the loss in short-haul traffic they have suffered during that decade. For they have lost in addition whatever has been the growth in the volume of this kind of traffic during the ten years, an accession which the motor truck has denied them while taking 15,000,000 tons which were previously theirs. Manifestly, the competition of the motor bus and private automobile which transport passengers is not the only thing the railroads have to worry about. They have reconciled themselves to that loss by proving that they can withstand it. Now whether the continued loss of this short-haul freight traffic can be sustained with equally supportable consequences is at least something of a question. That it is giving the railroad some anxiety is shown by the growing disposition to employ motor trucks in competition with those which have been taking their less than carload traffic away from them. In the beginning it was the general view that the rates on such traffic were so slightly remunerative, when remunerative at all, that the loss of it could be accepted with complacency. That opinion seems to have been ill-founded. Or, perhaps, motor trucks have come to operate over longer distances than were then thought practicable.

#### INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

To All Locals, Greetings: Local No. 63 of the International Glove Workers' Union takes this means of calling your attention to the necessity of the members of organized labor, when buying gloves, to call for the glove with the union label on it.

The purchaser of any canvas or leather glove when he demands the union label on the glove, can rest assured that the glove he wears is made under the most sanitary conditions.

We fail to see the consistency in a union man or woman who carries a union card and believes in the spirit of unionism, using their money to purchase non-union gloves.

Now, fellow unionists, don't lay this letter aside but read it to the local, and have the local take some action on it, to the end that your membership will pledge themselves to help their fellow-unionists, the members of the Glove Workers' Union, by buying only union label gloves, and we assure you that your help will be appreciated.

If your local dealer does not stock union made gloves demand that he does.

These gloves can be had from the jobbers or direct from Wells Lamont Mfg. Co., or the Premier Glove Co., both of Minneapolis.

In view of the fact that the workers of this industry are only about three per cent organized, it is the intention of the membership to carry on this drive in order to build up the membership of the organization by your demand for the union label on their products.

Faternally yours,  
ARNOLD NORUM.

#### DEPEND ON TRADE UNIONS.

"Organization in trade unions is the basic step for betterment for many wage earners who are not keeping step with progress in increasing wages or decreasing hours of work," declares the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the forty-eighth annual convention of the Federation.

"So long as the standards of these workers are lower than union standards and so long as we come into competition with the work of wage earners whose standards are lower than ours," continues the report, "we are handicapped by the downward pull.

"In addition to our concern for the progress of the trade union movement, we want to see more workers realize the great difference that higher social and work standards make in living.

"The shops, factories, mines, commercial establishments, offices and transportation agencies are the work-homes of millions of people in which they spend the most important part of their lives.

"The atmosphere of these work-homes, the nature of work relationships, the spirit of industrial government, are among the formative influences that determine the character and the spirit of the great majority of human beings.

"The purposes of the labor movement and the significance of its work as measured in richness and bigness of human life are a challenge to our capacity and love of humanity.

"While we know that trade unionism must depend on business efficiency as an instrumentality, yet it is the idealism and the spiritual yearning expressed through trade unionism that hold our devotion and command our service.

"Trade unionism is the most potential agency for providing opportunity for sustained growth for those who work for wages.

"It provides the means and the channels for intelligent self-direction.

"For this work, so worthy of devotion and dedication of all that is highest in us we appeal in most earnest and urgent terms to all labor organizations that they give themselves without reservation and with a spirit of high endeavor during the coming year."

To forward this program the Executive Council urges local unions, city central bodies and state federations of labor to carry on intensive educational and organizing work during 1929 in order that all wage earners may be "united in a nationwide movement for their advancement, that they may share as an organized, independent and responsible group in the industrial and civic life of our countries, and that understanding of the aims and ideals of the labor movement be spread among all groups in American society.

"Since reliable records show that in recent years the conditions of groups of workers on jobs requiring little previous training, that is, workers in repetitive or highly specialized jobs, 'common' labor, women workers, have not advanced in proportion to those of union groups, particular attention should be given to the organization of these special groups of workers."

#### ELECT NEW PRESIDENT.

George Perkins, former president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, was unanimously elected president of the A. F. of L. Label Trades Department at the annual convention of that organization.

Mr. Perkins succeeds John W. Hays, former secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

John J. Manning was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the department, and the following vice-presidents were chosen: First, Jacob Fischer, barbers; second, Matthew Woll, photo engravers; third, Charles L. Baine, boot and shoe workers; fourth, Joseph Obergfell, brewery workers; fifth, Andrew A. Myrup, bakery workers.

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## HOW TO KEEP UNION RECORDS.

## A Primer for Trade Unions and Study Classes.

By Stuart Chase  
C. P. A., Labor Bureau, Inc.

With the Co-operation of Dr. A. P. R. Drucker,  
Dept. of Business Administration, Colorado College.

Workers' Education Bureau Pamphlet Series.

PART II.  
THE DAY BOOK.

WHEN you get the three books to your desk, you take one of the six-column books, label it the "Day Book" on the outside, and start to work with it first. Your job is to copy into it the temporary list of the money already collected from the men. You enter every man's name, his number (if he has one), the total amount he has paid in, in the first column, and the sub-divisions into initiation or dues in the other columns.

Thus you write in headings for the columns in the Day Book, covering the different kind of payments the men make. If they pay for honorary stamps you make a heading for that; if special assessments are levied (and they are likely to from time to time) you make a heading for that. The column headings need not be the same on every page, for the nature of the receipts will change from time to time.

When you have copied the whole list into the day book and distributed each payment to the proper columns, you add the columns up there. See that Column 1 agrees with the total of the other columns.

So far so good. But a pretty little job remains. You now have to balance your Day Book totals against your stamps on hand. The totals (as shown before) make it clear that the 100 men in the local have paid you:

For 100 initiation stamps at \$25.00.....	\$2,500.00
For 200 dues stamps at 2.50.....	500.00
A total of.....	\$3,000.00

This money, you know is already in the bank, but have you put the right number of stamps in the members' books, and have you the right amount left over? Well, how many stamps ought you to have on hand?

You got from international 125 initiation stamps.  
You have received money for 100 initiation stamps.

So you ought to have left. 25

Count 'em! You've got five strips of five each? Fine! That's all right.

Now for the dues:

You got from the international 500 dues stamps.  
You have received money for.. 200 dues stamps.

So you ought to have left... 300

Count 'em! Good!

Remember that the number of stamps given out to members as shown by the column in the Day Book, multiplied by the face value of the stamps, must equal the total cash received column (i. e., if the column shows 200 dues stamps, the money column for dues stamps should equal 200 times \$2.50, or \$500).

Now you know that your Day Book is all right, and that your stamps on hand are all right. It is a good idea at this point to put your stamps carefully away in a stout, brown envelope, together with a slip showing the number received from the international, the number paid out, and the balance on hand on such and such a date. When you get another batch from the international, record it on the slip, and after meeting nights record the number paid out and the new balances. It is a good thing to have this little book handy when the auditor comes around.

Next meeting night, if business is not too brisk, you can perhaps enter the money secured from the men and the stamps given out right in the Day Book as the members come up to you. But if they come too fast you may have again to make a temporary list to be later copied in the Day Book. You save one operation, of course, if you can write the record in the Day Book once and for all. (If members pay you at your office or your home, then you surely ought to record the transaction right in the Day Book, for there will be no hurry as there sometimes is on meeting nights).

Now this is the way to keep the Day Book: Record names, numbers, amounts, spread to the proper column, add columns, count cash and see that it agrees with total column, deposit cash. Count stamps and see they agree with number given out as shown by columns. If all this can be done immediately after the meeting so much the better. (Though of course you often can not deposit the money until the next day).

## THE TREASURER'S CASH BOOK

## Receipts Side

Let's go back to your desk where you've the new books, and make the first Day Book entries. Now take the other six-column book, label it Treasurer's Cash Book on the outside, and open to page 2 and 3. Page 2 is going to be for cash receipts, page 3 for cash payments.

## "FETE SAN SEBASTIAN."

All sections of California will be represented in the state-wide contest being launched this week among young ladies, to select the queen and princesses of her royal court of the "Fete San Sebastian," to be held in San Francisco December 8 to 16, inclusive. Under the direction of a citizens' committee of several hundred prominent men and women, a civic celebration will be staged in the Civic Auditorium and Civic Center every afternoon and evening during the period of the Fiesta; and many world dignitaries and nationally-celebrated people will visit San Francisco for the Fete. An invitation has been extended to the Infante Don Alfonso, first cousin of the King of Spain, to attend the "Fete San Sebastian" with his wife and eldest son, with whom he is now visiting the United States, and preside at the coronation of the queen and princesses, maids of honor and ladies in waiting of the royal court of the Fiesta.

The queen contest is open to young ladies residing in any part of California; and the queen and the ladies of her royal court, who are also to be selected from those finishing high in the ballot race, will be crowned with royal honors in a brilliant ceremony. In addition to the jewels and robes of the regal court, the queen will be presented with a new limousine automobile on the night of the coronation. Other ladies of the royal family of the Fete will also be presented with valuable prizes on the same evening.

Entries to the queen contest can be mailed or brought to the "Fete San Sebastian" queen contest headquarters, 1230 Market street, phone Market 3460. The committee has announced that nominations will be accepted up to December 1st. Ballots can be filed in the popularity contest before December 13th, and the coronation will take place the next night, in the Civic Auditorium here.

The "Fete San Sebastian" is expected to prove a worthy successor to San Francisco's world-famed Portola Festival of former years, and will attract throngs of visitors to this city and State. The elaborate stage production that is to be an afternoon and night feature of the celebration will be in charge of Miss May Garcia. Tickets for the Fete are on sale at Sherman, Clay and Co's., Sutter and Kearny streets, San Francisco.

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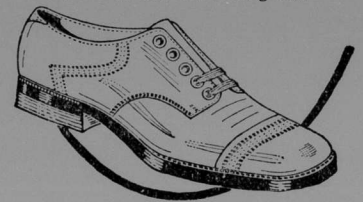
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**LEADING PROBLEMS FOR WORKERS.**

The labor injunction and the revolutionary effect of labor-displacing machinery were discussed in vigorous fashion by President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in their joint annual report in the annual convention of that organization held in this city.

"The injunction is the most important problem facing organized labor because it strikes at human liberty," the report declared.

"It is not an academic theory we are discussing; it is not a mere effort to rally our members around the colors; it must not be a temporary attempt to call public attention to a grievous wrong. It must be a determination to use every strength we possess to secure the enactment of legislation which will restore government by law and destroy the menace of government by injunction which now threatens it.

"To complain of the injustice which equity courts have done us is not sufficient. To merely study the problem is of no value unless the knowledge derived is applied for the purpose of removing the cause of our justifiable complaints. What is required is action, action, more action. Every trade unionist must realize the importance of the problem."

In discussing the effect of labor-displacing machinery, the two department officials indicated that they do not accept the claim that this unemployment can be absorbed by new industries and callings. They call attention to a government report which shows that the radio industry, where women are mostly employed, pays skilled tool makers but \$44 a week. Women are paid as low as \$13.94 a week, with the total average of all employed per week but \$23.25.

"Every industry is affected by the new revolution," the report states. "We have entered in a mechanized age and have apparently done little more than cross the threshold. Scarcely a week passes but some new invention has displaced skilled labor and in addition has permanently thrown wage earners out of employment in that industry.

"Every day the inventor of machinery, the chemist, the electrical engineer, the scientist, develops some machine, some process which revolutionizes production and dislocates the human element in industry.

"The displacement of skilled and common labor by modern methods of production creates a problem which is not solved by higher wages or shorter hours of labor alone. It is a problem which neither the employers by themselves nor our trade union movement acting independently can solve. But it is a problem which industry must be prevented from ignoring."

**DEMAND UNION SHOP.**

"If you agree to employ union men we will join with you in a movement to adjust jurisdictional disputes," was the ultimatum to the organizations of contractors, civil engineers and architects by the annual convention of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department.

The department withdrew last year from the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry. The Building Trades Department, and organizations of contractors, engineers and architects were represented on the board.

The department convention re-elected all officers by one vote. No ballot was taken, just one unanimous shout. The salaries of President McSorley and Secretary-Treasurer Spencer were raised to \$9,000.

President McSorley was authorized to confer with presidents of affiliates on a proposal that a \$1 assessment be levied on the entire membership to combat labor injunctions.

**BIG KOSHER BUTCHER STRIKE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

The settlement of a strike of 9000 kosher retail butchers in Greater New York against conditions in the meat trade of that city is officially announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Acting as the personal representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, conferred with leaders of the opposing factions. Through his intercession and arbitration, the strike, which began October 19th, ended October 30th, the striking butchers returning to their stores the following day.

The industrial conflict was unusual in many respects. It represented essentially a protest of kosher butchers against certain trade practices and especially the operations of meat speculators. During the 12 days of the strike no kosher meat was sold and approximately two million Jewish inhabitants of Greater New York were practically without meat. Department intercession in the strike was welcomed by the kosher butchers on the one hand and by wholesalers on the other. The prompt and satisfactory settlement of the grievances likewise is considered by the department a matter of public interest. It is of particular interest to livestock producers because an important outlet for their product was temporarily closed.

A series of conferences called by Doctor Mohler showed that the early morning purchase of meats by speculators while the butchers were necessarily busy serving their customers was partly responsible for high prices not warranted by normal market conditions. The only manner by which the butchers were able to obtain wholesale cuts of satisfactory quality was by paying prices which the speculators demanded. The designation of a convenient afternoon trading period, which enabled the butchers to be on the market at the same time as other buyers, was the solution to this cause of the strike.

The settlement of various other causes was made difficult by the fact that many of the participants were unfamiliar with current conditions in livestock production. Doctor Mohler explained the inability of the department to adjust meat prices in response to the strikers' demand, but arranged for the butchers to receive current market quotations as a guide to their purchases. The settlement of the strike marked the resumption of meat consumption by Jewish residents of New York.

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# LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1928

Every manufacturer ought to remember that his fortune was not achieved by himself alone, but by the co-operation of his workmen. He should acknowledge their rights to share the benefits of that which could not exist without their faithful performance of duty. Not until the capitalist is just enough to recognize this truth, can he ever join a group of workmen and feel himself among friends. —Peter Cooper.

Communists who get in trouble like to appeal to trade unionists for help, but if aid is given, they show no gratitude, resuming their attacks on the organized labor movement as soon as the skies clear. Many unions have discovered this fact, to their sorrow. The latest labor movement to learn the lesson is that of Latvia, the little Lettish republic on the Baltic. According to the International Federation of Trade Unions, the present reactionary government of Latvia recently dissolved all the trade unions holding the views of Moscow. The reactionary parties hoped by this move to convert a political campaign into a fight for or against Communism. The organized Socialist workers regarded this as an attack on the rights of all the wage earners and they began a general campaign against the government's action. Far from being grateful, the Communists took the opportunity to throw mud at the Socialists. The International Federation of Trade Unions continues the story as follows: "On August 22nd the court of justice was to make its final decision as to the dissolution of the unions. On August 21st the Communists distributed throughout all the towns of Latvia an appeal for a general protest strike. But they carefully omitted to consult the national trade union center of Latvia, although this body organizes all the largest and most important unions of the country (railwaymen, printers, postal employees, etc.). Their idea was to start a general strike suddenly and rush the Socialist trade unions into it. But little came of their plans, however, for only a few thousand Communist workers struck. This 'general strike' was nothing but an electioneering trick of the Communists, intended to improve their own political chances. It was, of course, dictated by Moscow, but it failed to have the desired effect. Happily, the Latvian workers are gradually turning from Communism to the 'free' trade unions. But this Communist action has strengthened the hands of the reactionary government, giving it a good excuse for reprisals against the workers' organizations in general."

## Labor's Parliament Convenes

The American Federation of Labor convention, now in session at New Orleans, is the annual assemblage of the representatives of organized wage earners.

Delegates are spokesmen for millions of workers who compose a mighty volunteer army that is dedicated to social progress.

These conventions are no longer sensational. The time has passed when thrilling resolutions or inspiring programs for a new social order are even urged by a fervent minority.

Education and experience have taught the workers that the ills of which they complain is the old story of social injustice. These wrongs take new forms, but basically they are identical to conditions that impelled trade union pioneers to urge unity and education.

Labor is guided by its own experience and by history when it believes there is no short cut to a higher and a better life.

Progress is only possible through solidarity, education and individual development.

This method is rejected as "too slow" by men who rightfully resent injustice but who make the mistake of believing that their impatience and emotion can be a foundation for social advance.

The futility of this method can not be impressed too often on the workers. Ours is a "step-at-a-time" movement because it is based on a social consciousness and individual development.

It is true, as opponents claim, that ours is a "pure and simple" trade union movement.

We have no other remedy to offer workers. We propose no new system. We reject all programs by which we surrender control of ourselves either to public officials or to so-called "leaders."

We are not interested, as trade unionists, in what future generations will do. We strive to make today a better day and tomorrow a better tomorrow. We would—and do—make this world a better world, and we depend on workers of future times to do likewise.

The delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans well understand the trade union philosophy. Their conferences and decisions will serve as a guide for greater activity among the organized workers.

The philosophy of trade unionism must be impressed on the unorganized. Its simplicity and its value must be explained. Our aims and policies must be understood by society in general.

Then will the trade unions function, unhampered by injunction judges or by an indifferent or even a hostile public opinion.

That day will be hastened as every individual trade unionist lives his principles and considers his duty undone unless he continually urges greater organization and education for the men and women who work for wages.



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

We are in danger of having a Vanzetti myth created for us and a good many of us appear to be in danger of swallowing the thing. Vanzetti, along with Sacco, went to an untimely grave and there is a growing number of believers in the injustice of the way thereof. All, or nearly all, of the officialdom that sealed the doom of these two men stick to the guns in proclaiming guilt, but the evidence of innocence mounts like a mountain in growth. That, for the purposes of this discussion, is neither here nor there. It is beside the point. Vanzetti will continue to remain as a memory of injustice done and in that manner as a lesson in the avoidance of injustice. But that is not a good reason for building up a myth about Vanzetti as a great philosopher or a very wise man. We are in danger of having such a myth.

Vanzetti was an anarchist, perhaps a philosophical anarchist. There are schools of anarchists, just as there are different kinds of Democrats and Republicans. Philosophically, anarchy is absence of government, absence of restraint. As a philosophy it is kindly—and childish in this day and age. There are great numbers of men and women who like to make their martyrs into paragons of wisdom. That has been done by many of these men and women about Parsons and Spies, who were unlucky, but not particularly wise; and it has been done in like manner about many others who have somehow fallen victims of governments, or of movements, or of mobs. Sometimes even historians have fallen victims to these more or less popular delusions. One need have no less profound convictions about the terrible injustice of the execution of Vanzetti in order to rebel at the creation of a Vanzetti myth in which Vanzetti is made to appear as a man of great wisdom, of unfailing perception and of qualities combining nothing less than saintliness and all-knowing wisdom.

Upton Sinclair has contributed something to the myth in his book called "Boston," which is as good and as terrible as Sinclair usually is. Another book bringing to us the letters of Vanzetti goes further to help create in the name of Vanzetti a man who was not at all Vanzetti and whom Vanzetti would not have recognized. Vanzetti was not profoundly wise. If we can concede that he was profoundly wise then we must concede that anarchy is filled with profound wisdom; and no person who believes in the rightness of democracy can find wisdom in the philosophy of anarchy, if indeed it can be conceded that there is anything of philosophy about anarchy. A bad dream does not have to be elevated to the pedestal of a philosophy just because its adherents call it thus. Vanzetti went to his execution with the manner of a martyr, believing that his death would contribute to the advancement of a cause. He went heroically. But when that has been said it has all been said.

There are altogether too many who cannot give the credit that is due without giving credit that is not due. We do not have to be maudlin. We do not have to forego belief in our own ideals in order to honor a man of differing ideals for the sacrifice he has made for ideals that we believe mistaken or worthless. Let us not have a Vanzetti myth. Let us know the truth, let us fix our hearts and minds against injustice, but let us not give up our reason in doing so. It is possible to be fair without being maudlin.

### TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Minutes of Meeting Held November 21, 1928.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, November 21, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call the following were excused: Theo. Johnson and J. L. Berke.

Minutes of meeting held November 7th were approved as read.

**Communications**—From the Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From the Typographical Union, monthly bulletin; filed for reference. From the Moving Picture Operators, issuing of permit to operate machines; same referred to Secretary. From N. S. C. W. and N. D. G. W. Homeless Children Committee, requesting donation; filed, as all unions are receiving the same.

**Bills**—Read, referred to Trustees; same ordered paid.

**Agitation Committee**—Recommendations on the We Don't Patronize List were concurred in. On the matter of showing a picture at the second meeting of the month, after some discussion it was moved and seconded to show the picture the first meeting of the month; carried.

**Report of Secretary**—Besides visiting unions with literature, he had been to see Pauson's, Eagleson's, Johnson's and Louis Straus on union labels on clothing, printing, sweaters and hosiery. That he had written to the Block Company, Cleveland, Ohio; International Glove Workers' Union, Yellowstone Knitting Mills, and a letter to Secretary O'Connell for information on the matter of a new line of publicity for the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Report approved.

**Reports of Unions**—Office Employees report they are getting more members from the Water Company. Tailors report their organizing campaign is doing fair in the higher grade shops; that they have organized Joy Weiner in the De Young Building and Rosenblum and Abraham, 1097 Market street. Molders report the unfair shops in the city and Oakland are having a hard time to get mechanics; look for good results after the first of the year. Steamfitters No. 509 report work quiet. Glove Workers report business fair and ask a demand for their union label. Sign Painters report work slow. Garment Cutters report outlook is not bright. Waiters No. 30 report they will start an active campaign for a demand for their house card; state the unions should wake up their members for the interest of the movement. Millmen report that the mills are not doing very much. Stereotypers report it is fair. Elevator Constructors report the same. Grocery Clerks still report all larger chain stores as unfair to them. Cracker Bakers say they are not getting even a five-day week as work is so slow; the new vegetized wafer is going over good; when buying holiday cakes and cookies see that they are made in the Bay district, as these are union made. The Ladies' Auxiliary reports doing good work; will start an organizing campaign after the first of the year; are now able to get hosiery with the union label. On information asked by them, it was stated that the Mutual Biscuit Co. and the Mutual Stores, which are unfair, have no connection whatever.

**Good and Welfare**—Under this head the picture, "The Romance of Rayon," was shown. The subject was good and told an interesting and educational story. Delegates and visitors should come to see these pictures. They will be shown the first Wednesday of the month.

**Receipts**—\$119.98. **Bills Paid**—\$80.65.

**Adjournment**—Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, December 5th. At this meeting a picture will be shown.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employers."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.



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Hayes Valley Office, 498 Hayes Street.  
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### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco  
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are  
requested to forward news items to  
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Call this to the attention of the "Mrs." and women-folk who spend your union-earned money. The only union cracker factories in the world (with two minor exceptions in distant cities) are those in San Francisco and the Bay district. This union has no label, but when demanding the product of the following factories you are not only helping the union workers therein, but you are likewise patronizing a home industry: The Standard Biscuit Co., American Biscuit Co., Andrews-Williams Co., Independent-Mutual Co., California Cracker Co., "Mother's Cookies" and the Bear Cookie Co. Make your choice from the above-mentioned, and likewise remember that the National Biscuit Co. (Chicago) products have been on the unfair list of the Labor Council for years—avoid the latter. One of the local companies is putting out attractive holiday packages of "sweet stuff," while another has on the market a vegetized wafer for those who are on beauty and other diets. Remember the union workers in the cracker industry.

Associated press dispatches of the 24th carried the information that printers on four Albany, N. Y., newspapers had ceased work. The press dispatch stated that artists, photo engravers, stereotypers, and pressmen got out a four-page issue of the Knickerbocker Press, the matter having been type-written in two column widths, pasted on a card-board of page size, a plate made and stereotyped. The reason for the strike is unknown at the present.

The Copley interests, recent purchasers of the Long Beach Morning Sun, assumed control of the property on November 19th. Many changes, both in a mechanical and business way, are expected, and it is believed that under the control of the Copley chain the Long Beach Sun will become one of the leading morning papers of the state. All mechanical departments are fair to the printing trades crafts.

Clarence DeMar, member of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, who is one of the foremost marathon racers in the world, was the guest of honor at a reception and banquet given recently by members of his organization. James J. Slatery was the presiding officer, and addresses were made by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, Mayor Tibbets of Boston, President Kenney of New England Amateur Athletic Association, and other distinguished men of New England. Much of the entertainment was supplied by members of Boston Union, and music was furnished by Boston Typographical orchestra. Mr. DeMar was one of the leading contestants in the 1928 Olympic games.

The following two items are taken from The Labor News of Colorado Springs:

"Seventy-five years ago Thomas Hartman went to church with his father and on this particular occasion there was common services. The father put Tom in a seat where he was told to remain while his parent went forward to kneel before the altar and receive communion. Tom left his seat and quietly took a place at his father's side without the latter's knowledge. When the communion wine was passed the boy Tom seized the cup and drained its contents. At a fitting time and place he was, of course, chastized for his precocity. In recounting the incident Tom says he would not say he had not been to church in

those seventy-five intervening years, but he is quite positive that he has never refused a drink from that day to this."

"James S. Heartnett has arrived to take up his residence at the Home. He was in a hospital six months in Anaconda, Mont., recently. He is one of the old-timers of the 'road'."

William J. Carson has filed application for copyright on a perpetual calendar and at the same time applied for patent rights on a device which simplifies the method necessary to determine the day of the week upon which any given date fell or will fall. Mr. Carson has made an exhaustive study of all existing perpetual calendars and calculators used for this purpose, and those who have examined the calendar work done by "Bill" readily acknowledge its superiority over those in use in the past. Mr. Carson contemplates the manufacture of these calendars in an attractive way, each calendar being an individual stand or desk pad 6 x 6. It is Mr. Carson's intention to market the calendar as an advertising novelty, possibly arranging with a national concern to merchandise his patent upon a royalty basis.

#### Chronicle Chapel Notes.

A few offerings of thanks that, perhaps were heard and again, perhaps, were not heard around the Thanksgiving table:

"Sparky" Landers: That operators do not make any more errors (get that, errors) than they do.

"Bill" Beveridge: To live in Oakland and also for that delightful boat ride each morning and evening.

Fred McCullum: That wonderful golf course at Lincoln Park.

Frank de Jarnatt: That Guy Swan did not take the winning number in a turkey raffle.

Cliff Hooper: Everything in general and more ads to set in particular.

"Dinty" Gallagher: The privilege to reside in the Sunset district.

Andy Ward: Nothing doing. Pontiacs dropped in price.

Chairman Maxwell: The co-operation of the members of the chapel.

"Doc" Harriman: The fine condition of The Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society.

Selig Olcovitch: For those fine musical concerts during the past year.

Lester Reynard: As bad as things are, I am thankful they are no worse.

Arthur Nelson: For that tie game between California and Stanford.

Henry Coxon: That the car service between the office and ferry building is no slower.

Robert M. Dollar: For Burlingame.

Jim Kennard: Everything.

"Pop" Fish: The way the copy disappears.

Dave Anley: For the game of golf.

Louis Margreiter: That Frank de Jarnatt does not live in Oakland.

Mr. O'Brien: For the Bank of Italy.

Harry Winters: Would be very thankful if there were less patrol officers on highways.

Willis Hall: For the information given him by Mr. Pastor concerning wearing a cane.

Don Boone: Six-cylinder Fords, if they ever make them.

Ben Noble: That he is not living in Seattle.

Mr. Benz: That he is a printer.

"Bo" Beedle: For pay day.

Amos Dahlke: That the winter months move along fast so summer will come and he can globe-trot again.

Chet Martin: For all the advertising copy that comes in early.

"Sneeze" Dye: That the boys like figs.

Sammy Stanfield: That his car was not wrecked.

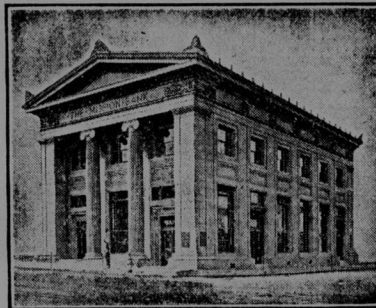
Get these two: Neal Voss is thankful he is working, and Al Overly has nothing to be thankful for because he has to work.

Charley Cullen: That the paper is no larger.

Raymond Butcher: Would be thankful if the ad operators would keep the ad hook clean. And so on. Those not mentioned here ought to be thankful for that fact.

The Chronicle Publishing Company has made

#### The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

#### SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day  
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

#### THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

## Buy Union Stamped Shoes

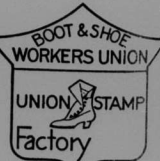
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY  
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE  
General Secretary-Treasurer



JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.

### JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 141 29th and Dolores Streets  
MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21



arrangements with a local insurance company to buy group insurance for its employees. This insurance (straight life with a disability clause) has been extended to the composing room employees. We understand that the policy is identical with that which the Chicago Tribune offer its employees. The insurance will go into effect providing that 75 per cent of all the Chronicle employees take it. It is given at wholesale rates, or 60 cents per \$1000, with the provision that in case of leaving Chronicle the policy holder can, within thirty-one days, apply for the insurance at the regular rate.

At one time there was a popular song that was all the rage, at least among the children, entitled "Poor Papa." Bert Davis played the "poor papa" role big game day. It seems that his daughter was asked if her father cared to go to the big game and if so she could have a ticket for him. She replied that the ticket would be no good to Bert as he had to work. Imagine, if you can, how pathetic that was. There was the game, the crowd, the thrill of the big game and "poor papa" having to work, and believe me, "poor papa" did work that day. We doubt if Bert got any kick from reading the account of the game, and that brings us back to the song, to quote a line: "Poor papa gets nothing at all."

#### Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

On December 17th the chapel will meet to nominate and elect officers for the ensuing year. So far no candidates have appeared. Doubtless though flocks of the boys will circulate passing-out cigars and glad-handing in frantic efforts to oust the ins and equally gallant attempts on the part of the ins to stay in.

Influenza left Mrs. Clarence Davy abed for a week or more. Mr. Davy reports her convalescent now, well on the road to recovery.

Another influenza case is that reported from Johnny Dow's home. His wife suffered a severe attack of the epidemic and is only now recovering after a fortnight in bed.

Harry Bird's wife and family spent Thanksgiving and several preceding days with her parents in the San Joaquin valley.

It's a pleasure to record the presence of R. H. Burrow in the chapel again. Some months ago R. H. went to his ranch, near the Oregon border, to recuperate from a minor operation; also to attend to some needed improvements on the place.

Among events of note the return of "Shorty" Davison should receive merited attention, for, though short of stature, Shorty is plentifully supplied with personality—you know, that stuff Elinor Glyn calls "It." Since his departure a couple of years ago Shorty traveled a bit, worked a lot and still looks good for a lot more.

Welcoming wanderers back into the fold didn't interfere with ceremonies incident to the departure of Alf Moore, who left Sunday night for the south on an indefinite stay.

Grave fears are entertained, at this writing, for George Knell's 6-year-old nephew. The little fellow has submitted to three blood transfusions without beneficial effect.

Charles Massey, publicity expert, told Phil Scott this story, and Phil vouches for Massey's veracity. In a downtown hotel recently a roomer fell four stories from a window and through a skylight. Phoning to The News, the hostelry's manager wanted to know if his unfortunate guest had any relatives. "I don't know. Why?" Charlie asked. "That feller paid six bits for a room," replied the hotel man heatedly, "and busted a four-dollar and six bit skylight. I want to know who's gonna pay for it."

As a usual thing Bert Coleman doesn't care whether he's slammed, panned, roasted or boosted in this space. But following his latest spectacular

stunt one of his gunmen passed out the tip to "lay off." The press, however, refuses to be intimidated and Typo Topics, disregarding all threats, boldly publishes the news that Bert won the turkey he was raffling off. 'Sfact, he ate the Thanksgiving bird chapel members who punched numbers out of a board at so much a punch paid for. And all the squawk the "suckers" let out was to advise him to get an automatic and go in the business right.



### SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

#### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 23, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Baker and Secretary O'Connell were excused. Delegate Kidwell appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Typographical No. 21, L. L. Heagney, vice Patrick Evers. From Federal Employees No. 1, L. C. Bonds, F. W. Lynch, W. E. Hamberg, F. A. Harrington, H. W. Friederich, C. J. Benninger, Alfred Berryessa. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West Committee for the Homeless Children's Fund, thanking Council for its donation. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. Union Label Trades Department, relative to the spending of union-earned money for union-made products. Federal Employees, inclosing credentials and copy of minutes of their last meeting. American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$25.00 donated by Waiters' Union for the Hurricane Sufferers. San Diego Federated Trades, advising men in search of employment to stay away from San Diego, as there are several men out of work there.

Referred to the Secretary—From Union Labor Life Insurance Company, requesting co-operation in placing posters in all union meeting halls.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of communication from the Wisconsin Federation of Labor relative to the strike of the full-fashioned hosiery workers against the Allen-A Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, a closer scrutiny of the document shows plainly that it is not an appeal for financial assistance, but instead a compiled statement of the causes that led up to the strike, most of which information has already appeared in the daily and labor press. Committee therefore recommends that the communication be filed.

In the matter of the proposed changes in the wage scale and working conditions of Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, committee recommends that the agreement be indorsed subject to the approval of the Joint Council of Teamsters and the International Union. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Do not patronize chain stores. Tailors—Having success in campaign for increased membership; Rosenblum & Abraham Company and J. Weiner are now union stores. Cracker Bakers—Reported Grandma Cookies 100% union; patronize home products.

**Trade Union Promotional League**—Requested that the union shirt campaign be revived; purchase union made garments from union stores.

Will hold a picture show on the first meeting of every month.

**New Business**—Moved that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Emil Kraut, James Duggan and Eugene Schmitz. Carried. Council stood in silence one minute.

**Receipts**—\$508.67. **Expenses**—\$546.92.

Council adjourned at 8:30 P. M.

Fraternally yours,  
WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary, pro tem.

Preston Kumler, in charge of investigation of Communist activities in the United States for the State Department, was killed in an automobile accident in Washington, D. C., on November 21st.

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Embassy Theatre  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traug Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

### Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone  
Market 1721  
Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars

### JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.

Independent of the Trust  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER  
41 Van Ness Avenue  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
Private Exchange Market 711  
OAKLAND STOCKTON  
Funeral Service That Saves and Serves

### DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Clement Berry of the waiters, Emil Kraut of the marine engineers, John J. Maloney of the chauffeurs, Robert Templeman of the printers.

With the slogan, "Double union membership in 1929!" the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened at New Orleans November 19th.

The Labor party made important gains in the recent elections in Australia and New Zealand, but failed to win a majority in either country.

Robert B. Stewart, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, was acquitted November 20th by a jury in Washington, D. C., of a charge of having committed perjury before the Senate committee investigating the oil fraud cases.

Union wage rates in 1928 are, on the average, slightly higher than in 1927, according to the annual survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

Four workmen were killed and eight hurt by a big explosion in a cartridge factory at the Vincennes arsenal, Paris, on November 20th.

President-elect Herbert Hoover sailed on November 19th from San Pedro, Calif., aboard the battleship Maryland for a tour of the Latin-American countries.

The New York State law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan and requiring all organizations except trade unions and benevolent organizations to give publicity to their regulations, their oaths and their memberships, was upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court on November 19th.

### THE "UNION" STORE

## MEN

## Did You Ever Wear EDUCATOR SHOES?

**For a firm tread! For  
wear - resisting quali-  
ties! For absolute com-  
fort, they stand su-  
preme. Get a pair  
for your next.**

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

*Philadelphia  
Shoe Co.*

FOUNDED 1881  
825 MARKET STREET

THE "UNION" STORE

The German Reichstag on November 17th passed a decree placing about \$5,000,000 at the disposal of the government for aiding the locked-out metal workers in the Ruhr district.

### CONVENTION CONSIDERS PROBLEMS.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Green on Monday, November 19th, in New Orleans. Welcome addresses were made by Dave Marcusey, president Central Trades and Labor Council; Charles Swallow, president Louisiana Federation of Labor; Mayor Arthur O'Keefe, Congressman James O'Connor, and John P. Sullivan, representing Governor Huey P. Long.

Colonel Sullivan declared that the five-day week was necessary and that social standards of every municipality and state in the country were high only where organized labor was active.

Congressman O'Connor said he awaited the answer of economists to labor's argument for a five-day week. "If employers would preserve their country they would join with labor to check overproduction and correct the ills that follow unemployment through automatic machinery," he said. "We want no leisure class in this country, but we do want all to have leisure." The federal law maker made a thrilling plea for justice to the men and women who labor and who alone, he declared, offer a solution for industrial problems.

Replying to these addresses, President Green referred to the A. F. of L. convention held in this city in 1902, and to the many representatives of labor who have passed to the Great Beyond since that time. "First on the roll is Samuel Gompers, who is first in the hearts of the wage workers of the North American continent," he said.

"The labor injunction, overproduction, child labor and the displacement of labor by machine are leading problems that confront us," continued Mr. Green.

"The American Federation of Labor demands that human beings be protected. There is nothing more serious than the effect of the automatic machine. We will never permit a human scrap heap to be developed in this country.

"The injunction has reached the point where workers are denied the right to cease work. The use of the writ makes it impossible for our unions to function. Use of the injunction in labor disputes calls for condemnation by every liberty-loving citizen."

President Green called attention to the recent anti-union declaration by the National Association of Manufacturers and their statement that the evil of Communism is "greatly exaggerated."

"At the same time," said President Green, "the Communists held a meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York City, in which they hung A. F. of L. officials in effigy. This incident, together with the attitude of the manufacturers toward trade unionism and Communism is significant. It indicates the close relations between reaction and revolution in their common purpose to oppose organized labor."

A feature of the opening ceremonies was the presence of the crack quartet of Atlanta organized electrical workers.

The principal subjects that will be considered by the convention are recommendations and observations by the Executive Council in its annual report. These include the labor injunction, organizing campaigns, the effect of labor-displacing machinery, the company "union," unemployment, child

labor, old-age pensions, labor's non-partisan political policy and workers' education.

"We are opposed to the company 'union,' because it is supervised and responsible to management," the council states.

The status of proposed injunction relief is explained. The Shipstead bill (introduced in the House by Congressman La Guardia) which would prohibit the use of this writ except to protect tangible and transferable property where the plaintiff has no remedy at law, has been considered by a Senate sub-committee (Messrs. Norris, Walsh of Montana and Blaine).

Following numerous hearings the committee presented a substitute for public consideration. The principal difference between the Shipstead bill and the substitute is that the latter does not define property, but it does prohibit courts from issuing these writs in many cases that are specifically stated and which includes activities now denied.

The council report includes a summary of old-age pensions and disability insurance systems of A. F. of L. national and international affiliates. The report recommends that Congress authorize a commission to investigate old-age income as a preliminary for old-age pension legislation.

The convention will be in session two weeks. The British Trades Union Congress is represented by Fraternal Delegates John Marchbank and E. Edwards. The fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is William Varley.

Newspapers recently told of the money realized by the sale of the bale of cotton taken to Germany by the Graf Zeppelin. The bale brought \$3,500, a part of which was bid up on sentimental grounds as the money thus derived was to be divided among the members of the crew of the dirigible. The farmer who planted, chopped (thinned), cultivated, picked and hauled that bale of cotton to the market probably received \$85 for it and when he divided up with the banker who had placed a loan on the crop and paid the grocer he got home with a fitch of bacon and half a bushel of corn meal. If he had six bits to rattle in his pocket he was a lucky farmer indeed. Now take a look at the other end of the deal: When that bale of cotton is spun and woven and made into finished products the ultimate consumer will pay about \$8,000 for it. It may be sold to German hausfraus and made into pillow cases or nighties—if they are still wearing them—or it may return to America and be made into linen collars and handkerchiefs and sold to keen, clever Yankees at a rate of \$10,000 a bale. The cotton-producing farmer has heard about this and has even talked about it but he has done almost nothing. He knows that somebody is doing something to him, but makes scarcely a feeble gesture at protest.

**Union Labor Life Ins. Co.**  
Washington, D. C.

**E. R. SABLATSCHAN**  
AGENT

Douglas 6606 332 Pine St., San Francisco

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET  
CREDIT TO UNION MEN